LITTLE CHANGE IN THE CONTEST AT CHI-

Chicago, June 24 .- To-morrow will be the sixth day of the Convention. It will then have lasted long as the longest National Convention in the history of the party, that of 1880, which began on a Wednesday and continued until the following

tively brief. In 1856 General Fremont was nominated on the second ballot. Lincoln was nominated the first time on the third ballot and the second time on the first. Grant's first nomination was by acclamation. His sec-ond on the first ballot. Hayes was nominated on the fourth day, and Garfield on the sixth. It is by no means certain that this Convention will do as well as the last, though many, of course, hope for a result to-morrow.

There is every reason to believe that the first ballot to be taken on reassembling will be much like the last ballot of Saturday, except that Harrison's strength will be increased. During the interval there has been a vast deal of thinking, working, and talking, with the result of bringing matters about to the point where they stood before. When the Convention took its recess yesterday, there was a feeling on the part of a large number that neither Sherman nor Harrison could be nominated, and that the only resource was to nominate Mr. Blaine, in spite of his declination. This suggestion was received by many with cuthusiasm, and predictions were rife that he would be nominated in the afternoon. This was opposed by several elements; by those who felt that if Mr. Blaine be nominated at all to should not be at a time and in a way to make him appear as a candidate against friends with whose candidacies he had said he would not interfere; by those who thought it would not be good politics to force the nomination upon him after his two letters declining to be a candidate; and by those who thought their candidates had not had chance enough yet to show what they could do. This led to the movement for adjournment, which was favored by those friends of Blaine who did not want to see his name tossed into the thick of the fight, and also by those who wanted more time for their candidates, and opposed both by those who were against Mr. Blaine's nomination and those who wanted to go right ahead and nominate him.

CHECKING THE CURRENT FOR BLAINE. The former combination carried the day, and what had for a time looked like a disintegration of a large portion of the Convention for Blaine was checked for a time. However, great confusion prevailed. There were rumors that Sherman had withdrawn and that Gresham was about to do the same. The Blaine sentiment showed signs of breaking out without regard to consequence. Gov. ernor Foraker, who is a strong Blaine man, announced that he had been authorized by twentyeight members of the Ohio delegation to cast their votes for Blaine, and this statement was telegraphed to Cincinnati. Sherman, however, refused to withdraw, and under the pressure of this fact the draw, and under the pressure of this fact the Ohio delegation fell into line again. The Senator seems to be in a fighting humor. He telegraphed to-day to one of the delegation that he preferred defeat to retreat. The friends of the other candidates followed the example of the Sherman men, and by 2 o'clock this morning the lines were drawn much as they had been before the Blaine men, who are to be found in the following of every candidate, decided (at least the mass of them are believed to have done so) that they would continue to give their respective candidates a loyal continue to give their respective candidates a loyal support until one of them should be successful or all of them should fail.

BLAINE OR McKINLEY.

THE DRIFT OF TALK AMONG THE DELE-

EVEN THE CALIFORNIANS WOULD VOTE TO NOMI-NATE THE YOUNG OHIO MAN, IF BLAINE WERE AN IMPOSSIBILITY-MR. BLAINE'S PRIENDS STILL CONFIDENT,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, I Chicago, June 24 .- One of the most active supporters of Mr. Blaine, who is a member of the National Committee, thought that the condition of things by which Mr. Blaine's nomination could be made so as to be honorable to himself and advantageous to the party was still possible and

might be attained: "In fact, he added, " things are working toward it satisfactorily; but, whatever is the result, allow me to say that there will be no resentment on our part if Mr. Blaine is not chosen. We are for harmony above all things. That is the characteristic feeling of all the canvasses and meetings to-day. Individual preferences are sinking rapidly. By tomorrow they will be out of sight entirely and you will see a man named who will suit every one but the enemy. Personally I think it will be difficult to move the Sherman boom, but no one can tell what will happen in politics. We'll finish up tomorrow, I hope, though I should not be surprised if we are here two or three days yet. We have the

whole week before us." Creed Haymond, who for the last three days. has risen in his place in the Convention whenever the roll was called with, "California casts spiring his followers with enthusiasm and which makes them regard the selection of another can-

didate as impossible. "It is only a question of time," remarked Colonel Haymond to-day, as he sat smoking in his room at the Leland Hotel, overlooking the lake, only a question of time. That's all. It is bound to come. Of course it is right that all the candidates should have their chance; though, if I had my way, Mr. Blaine would have been nomi nated yesterday. I am in receipt every day of hundreds of dispatches from all parts of the country approving the action of the California delegation. This is not a politicians' movement, I confess, but it is undoubtedly backed by an overwhelming popular demand. The politicians always want to figure and trade, to arrange combines and procrastinate; but in this case they will not be able to thwart what are the wishes of the people. Mark my word, after all the candidates have tried to settle their differences and seen how impossible it is, they will come and

of it an impossibility." "Blaine will be nominated on the first or second ballot on Monday forencon," was the dictum of H. S. Osborn, Editor and publisher of "The Los Angeles Express." "We have 500 votes now. but inasmuch as besides Blaine there are Allison, Alger and Harrison still in the field, not to speak of Sherman, we may find it prudent to wait till the second ballot. We did by no means vote for adjournment under a misapprehension. On the contrary, we knew well what we did. It was not advisable to press matters just now." Mr. G. G. Healey, of Minnesota, stated that his delegation was ready to support Mr. Blaine as soon as it was demonstrated that each candidate

The California men would listen to no compro

" It's no use trying to change us," said one of the leading delegates. "It would be impossible, at least, so far as I can judge at present. What

Argument is almost in vain. There are, to be sure, ome men in our delegation more judicial than others. Creed Haymond repres-

than others. Creed Haymond represents the most uncompromising wing, but I'm afraid all are tinctured too much with his spirit to make a combination with the Sherman forces."

The position of the California delegation has been strengthened by the numerous telegrams that have come to them from the Pacific Coast, telling them not to return unless Blaine were chosen. There is, however, an unmistakably good feeling toward McKinley among the Californians. They talk about him with more consideration than any other candidate. Some of them go so far as to say that if Blaine's nomination be found utterly impossible, there is no one on whom they could better units. McKinley has a brother in California who is well known throughout the State, a fact that counts for much in his favor. Besides, they all talk of him as one of Blaine's most promising lieutenants.

There is not so interse a feeling among the other

There is not so intense a feeling among the other Pacific States in regard to Blaine, but it is still

After is not so intense a leading and a status at Pacific States in regard to Blaine, but it is still strong.

Some talk in favor of Sherman was heard among the Oregon, Colorado and Nevada men, but it was rather desultory.

"He don't stir us a bit," said a stalwart Colorado clegate. "We have been a long time from home, but we would rather wait a week longer if there was any chance of getting Blaine." But others from the Pacific Coast took a different view. They were eager to get home, and for that reason were willing to sacrifice their own personal views for the sake of bringing about a nomination.

Said D. W. Farquhar, secretary of the Massachusetts delegation: "This Gordian knot must be cut and there is only one man in my judgment who can do that now. That man is McKinley. He can be nominated if John Sherman will withdraw tomorrow. How do I know it? Why, I have made a personal canvass myself and already I have promises from over 200 delegates that they will vote for him as soon as his name is presented to the Convention and Sherman is withdrawn. The politicians don't want McKinley. The rank and file of the delegates do. He will get 25 of the 28 Massachusetts men sure as you are a live man. Senator Hoar will support him heartily. I came here for Blaine and I want him yet, but I don't think it is possible to get him now, that is, in such a way as we want him to have it."

Mr. Farquhar added that Connecticut would go for McKinley solid and eight other States would give him the greater part of their strength. One of the Massachusetts men displayed a McKinley badge which had been given him by a Pacific Coast delegate as an evidence of the feeling there toward the Ohioan.

MR. DEPEW DEPRECATING DELAY.

MR. DEPEW DEPRECATING DELAY. HE THINKS THAT THE NOMINATION SHOULD BE MADE TO-DAY.

Chicago, June 24 (Special).-Mr. Depew was seen this evening at the Hotel Richelieu. In reply to the usual inquiry as to how the situation looked,

"That is a difficult question to answer. The New-York delegation, which met me at dinner last night, after a full discussion and speeches by the delegates-at-large and others, came near enough together to be regarded as practically a unit in the future upon any course agreed upon It was the sense of the delegation that General Harrison, for whom a majority of them are voting. was a worthy and popular Presidential candidate for the State of New-York to support, but that, if it was impossible to nominate him, then the deadlock had lasted so long that the only solution of the difficulty was the nomination of the most eminent statesman in the party. The country would expect from such long deliberation a good candidate. Two men seemed to fill this bill preeminently, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Sherman, and though the delegation had been heretofore widely divided upon each of them, and though there was a great deal of feeling for and against each of them in the delegation, yet those present agreed to surrender their preferences and their animosities, if it should turn out that either would

be more acceptable. " A majority of the delegation, of course, favored Mr. Blaine, but Mr. Blaine's position seems to me to require a general acquiescence in his candidacy by all the opposing candidates and their friends as an absolute prerequisite to his acceptance of the nomination. The delegates are being advised with on this matter by Mr. Blaine's most active friends, and the result ought to settle question to-morrow whether they will advise his nomination or not. I' do not believe that the Convention will nominate

any dark horse. The Convention is an exceedingly able one and could not be stampeded on any direc-

able one and could not be stampeded on any direction, nor worn out. They are here to nominate a ticket to win and one upon which there can be a general harmony of support, and one which the country will hall as up to the highest standard of Presidential qualifications.

"I think the feeling is unanimous in the Convention that the Ecpublican nominee should be a man of reputation, of such tried experience and lofty statesmanship as to bring out in the strongest contrast the inexperience and incapacity of the Democration nominee. The platform is pronounced the most perfect presentation of Republican principles that has been enunciated by any convention, and receives unanimous and enthusiastic approval. The Convention ought to conclude its deliberations onvention ought to conclude its deliberation received. The country is tired, and the on question before the house being the selection of the nominee, it is not great enough to justify the prolengation of the session. I regard every day that the Convention remains in session without settling this question after to-morrow as most un-

settling this question after to marriving substanfortunate.

"The New-York delegation, in arriving substantially at the conclusion which I have stated, did
so without animosities or partiality. There are
in the delegation strong friends of Mr. Allison and
General Alger, but the delegation is not a party to
any of the movements and combinations on foot
for any special result, but simply consumed with an
exceeding anxiety to nominate the biggest man
available and go home."

UNEXPECTED TASK FOR MR. MANLEY. SKING MEN NOT TO VOTE FOR BLAINE TILL OTHER

CANDIDATES ARE SATISFIED. Chicago, June 24 (Special).-"Joe" Manley, of Maine, the intimate friend of Mr. Blaine and his political licutement in Maine, said to-day:

"Mr. Blaine's friends are not pushing his nomination. He could have been nominated yesterday after on, but we would not permit it and moved the adthe friends of some of the candidates were not yet satisfied that their men could not be nominated. liaine's friends intend to give each candidate a chance to secure the nomination. Mr. Blaine does not desire What man would crave to become the leader of the Republican party in such a tremendous contest as is before it-to endure all the anxieties and labors of a Presidential candidate in such a campaign and then assume office with all its responsibilities after Cleveland has muddled affairs for four years, with unworthy men he has put there and filling their places with Republicans? No. Mr. Blaine is not seeking

the nomination this year." "What were the personal reasons spoken of by Mr. Blaine in his letter of declination as governing him in his decision !"

"The personal reasons," said Mr. Manley, that he was enjoying profoundly home life—a life free from political auxieties and work. Mr. Blaine has a sufficient fortune to live comfortably and to go where he pleases. That fact has made life delightful to him for the last four years. He has found that life far more satisfactory than a political one." "Mrs. Blaine, it is said, influenced him also to

"Yes, Mrs. Blaine is strongly opposed to his becoming a candidate, although like the good woman that she is, she will not oppose his accepting the nomination if he desires to accept it. get over a political contest like that of 1884 as men do, and they look with dread upon seeing their hus-bands entering another. Mrs. Blaine is happy in having Mr. Blaine with her constantly for the first time in many years. From the time he first went to Washington as a Congressman until the close of 1884 he was in the thick of political battles and constantly had his time taken up by political engagements. His home life was naturally broken up by such work and that he is free from all political cares and they can travel in Europe or remain in Augusta, as they please, enjoying life as the days pass, Mrs. Blaine is happy and she doesn't wish Mr. Blaine to return to that political work which would make a continuance of their present life impossible. Mr. Blaine fully agrees with his wife. He has made the discovery that the world is interesting outside of politics and he is supremely contented with his present mode of passing away time. Odd as it may seem to some people, he

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SIX OF THE PARTY DROWNED FATAL CAPSIZING OF A STEAM LAUNCH FIVE OF THEM WERE WOMEN-THE MEN CHARGED

WITH COWARDICE. Six persons, five of them women, were drowned by the capsizing of a steam launch on the Pass River at Newark on Saturday night. The accident occurred below the Central Railroad bridge, near the entrance to Newark Bay, and the facts were not known in Newark until early yesterday morning, when the survivors told their story.

The party consisted of fourteen men and seven girls, all of Newark, their names being Williams Holzhauer, the owner of the launch; William Rothe, the engineer; Frederick Hock, Emil Strass-burger, Charles and Frederick Sommer, Michael Reilly, John Witlich, Henry Frick, Jacob Scherck, John Daner, Frederick Christopher, Herman Fink, Louis Graff, Minnie Burger, Gussie Soatz, Gussie Weber, Annie Frick, Lizzie Zilliox, Julia Smith and Mary Stecker. The boat is a steam launch, thirty-two feet long, and is one of the fleet of the Newark Yacht Club. It started from Centre Street Wharf at Newark about 8 p. m. on Sature day and was headed down the river toward Greenville. William Holzhauer was at the tiller. The party was merry with story and song, and no one thought of danger.

BUNNING ON HIDDEN DANGER. The launch had passed the Central Railroad bridge, near the mouth of the Passaic, when a tug and tow bore down upon it. The pilot of the tug sounded a whistle and the engineer of the launch responded. The tug and tow passed to the port side and the launch sped on, headed for a stone dike which was concealed beneath a foot of water. The next moment the keel of the launch grated on the dike, and the hunch came to a standstill and lurched over a little. Engineer Rothe and Charles Sommer got overboard

Engineer Rothe and Charles Sommer got overboard to push the launch off.

As the keel slid from the stone dyke it again tilted and the girls became punic-stricken. They sprang from their seats with scre-ms and plunged to the upper side of the launch. In an instant the boat was turned completely over and sank. All the party were thrown out. Several life preservers floated on the water, but they did no good. The girls were thrown in a heap and seized each other about the neck and sank. Engineer Rothe saved Julia Smith by getting hez on the dike, and Mary Stecker was saved by Charles Sommer. All the other girls sank and were not seen again. Louis Graff, who was a good swimmer, also disappeared, and it was thought he was dragged down by one of the drowning girls. The list of drowned is as follows:

Louis Graff age twenty, No. 22 South Eleventh-te.

Louis Graff age twenty, No. 22 South Eleventh-st. Gussie Soatz. age twenty, No. 132 Howard-st. Gussie Weber, age nineteen, No. 19 Broome-st. Lizzie Zilliox, age fifteen, No. 20 Rose-st. Annie Frick, age seventeen, No. 17 Livingston-st. Minnle Burger, age eighteen, No. 4 Boyd-st.

Minnle Burger, age eighteen, No. 4 Boyd'st. At 9:30 o'clock a yachting party which started across the Bay heard cries for help and the screaming of women. They pulled in the direction of the cries, and saw a number of men and two women standing on the water-covered dike, with no boat in sight. The women were frantic with fright, and grief. The shipwrecked party was taken into the boat, and, with the help of a launch from a boat-house near, the party was taken to Krolls's boat-house, near the bridge, where they told their story. story.

THE ENGINEER TELLS HIS STORY. Rothe, the engineer, said he was running the launch in the place of the regular engineer. He saw the tow go by, and a moment afterward noticed a post sticking out of the water. He had just asked when a buoy had been placed there when the boat struck the dike and got stuck. When the boat turned over he was thrown out and sunk. He came up, and found three girls close to him and some life-preservers floating near. "I pushed several of them to the girls," continued Rothe, "but they were too wild with fright to heed my directions, but grabbed each other around the neck and sank together. One girl snatched my hat from my head and another caught me by the ankle, but I managed to free myself from her. The cabin roof of the launch afforded good footing, and several men stood on it, but gave us no help. I held out a life buoy to one of them, and he did not take it. If he had, I could have saved some of the girls."

Holzhauer, the owner of the launch, said he was thrown out and swept away by the tide. A life buoy floated near him, and he selzed it, and succeeded in reaching the dike. He did not notice what was going on around him. Charles Sommer, said that when the boat struck the dike Holzhauer, and Dauer were quarrelling at the tiller. the boat struck the dike and got stuck. When

and Dauer were quarrelling at the tiller. RECOVERING THE BODIES. The survivors did not reach Newark until a late hour, and the families of most of the drowned girls were not apprised of the accident until morning. Yesterday steps were taken to recover the bodies. The first one brought to shore was that of Annie Friek. The girl was the only support of an invalid father and mother. She worked at tailoring, and bore an excellent character. Up to a late hour last night no more bodies were recovered, and the searchers gave up for the night. Fishermen and boating men claim that the dike where the accident occurred is the worst death where the accident occurred is the worst death trap that ever blocked a navigable stream, as the channel runs within about twenty feet of the bar-ricade and then takes a sudden turn and runs par-

DROWNED BY THE CAPSIZING OF A SAILBOAT. Chicago, June 24.-Edward Egloff and Mrs. Charles Sanders were drowned this afternoon by the capsizing of a small sailboat, in which they were cruising about

FATAL FALL FROM A CHURCH STEEPLE.

A TOUNG MAN SLIPS FROM THE TOWER AND IS KILLED IN THE DESCENT.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 24.—A fatal accledent took place here to-day, growing out of a dispute as to the relative heights of the steeples of St. Mary's and St. Michael's Catholic churches. Charles Sullivan, a carpenter, one of the parties to the dispute, volunteered to decide the question. This afternoon, having procured two spools of wire, he went with friends to the man in charge of the bells of St. Michael's Church and while the party were arguing with the bellman, Sullivan slipped past, clambered out of the tower to the roof, and, seizing the lightning rod, began to ascend the steeple. He went up rapidly and without obstacle until he nearly reached the foot of the cross, at the spex of the tower, when the rod broke and he fell headlong a distance of 100 feet, making a complete heading a distance or 100 feet, making a complete revolution in his descent. The body struck the roof with a sound like the report of a gun, breaking through the tin with which the roof is covered. Ad was called from a neighboring engine house, and the firemen, by means of an extension-ladder, brought the deal body down from the roof. Death had evidently been instantaneous, the neck and back being bloken. Sullivan was about forty years of age and unmacried. He was known as a man of much daring.

STABBED IN A GENERAL STREET FIGHT. Hugh Quigley, thirty-three years of age, of No. 931 East Sixty-first-st.: Matthew Dwyer, nineteen years old, of No. 303 East Seventleth-st., and David Hurley, nineteen years old, of No. 1,304 Secondave., were neld yesterday by Justice White in the Yorkville Court to await the result of injuries nflicted on Benjamin Kelly, twenty-eight years old, of Second-ave. and Sixtleth-st., who is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from a dangerous stab wound in the abdomen. Kelly and four companions, one of whom was a young woman, were drinking liquor-store at Fifty-ninth-st, and Third-ave., at half-past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, when Quigley, Dwyer and Hurley entered. offence at some remarks made by one of the newcomers and a quarrel followed. No blows were struck, however, Quigley inducing hs frends to leave the place to avoid trouble. Half an hour leave the place to avoid trouble. Half an hour later, Quigley and his companions met Kelly and his party in Fifty-minth-st., between Second and Third aves. Quigley says that Kelly renewed the quarrel and struck him a blow in the eye, knocking him down. Then there was a general fight, during which Kelly was stabbed, Quigley was cut in his right hand and was badiy bruised about the face, and Hurley was kicked several times about the body. The Quigley party got the worst of the fight and retreated.

and fluriey was kicked several times about the body. The Quigley party got the worst of the fight and retreated.

It was then found that Kelly was seriously wounded, and he was taken to the hospital. The prisonors say that the knife was used by one of Kelly's friends. Kelly says that he does not know who stabbed him, but he is positive that it was one of the prisoners. THE HEAT AFFECTING SHERIDAN'S STRENGTIN

Washington, June 24.—The following bulletin by General Sheridan's physicians was issued this oven

to improve. The intense heat is, however, beginning to tell upon his airongth. It is evidently becoming necessary to consider the question of his removal at an easier day to a more favorable locality.

MR. FAIRCHILD'S DEFENCE.

A LONG REPLY TO THE CHARGES OF THE HALE COMMITTEE. THE SECRETARY REVIEWS THE SHERER AND MC-

ELWEE CASES-THE SUGAR MATTER DISCUSSED -GENTLE RAPS FOR MR. CURTIS AND HIS FELLOW-REPORMERS.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 24 .- Secretary Fairchild toflay gave out to the press a letter dated June 20, addressed to his brother reformer, George William Curtis, president of the New-York Civil Service Reform Association, complaining bitterly of charges presented before the Hale Committee in New-York and of editorials, presumably written by Mr. Curtis and other officers of the association, in relation thereto. Mr. Fairchild considers that by this action of Brother Curtis he has been unfairly and untruthfully placed in an invidious attitude before the public and the good name of the association and the cause of Civil Service reform have thereby been injured, because, as he is care ful to state, he himself is a member of that associa-

I concluded that I was charged in substance with removing from office men who were in all respects competent and fit when there was no cause or reason therefor, in a to injure and humiliate good men; with retaining in office " had a pull," to use what I believe are your own word and with restoring to office, in opposition to the wishes of his immediate superior, a man whom I had previously removed for drunkenness and insubordination; that in doing this I violated the Civil Service rules, and in order to make good this violation the rules themselves were changed by the Civil Service Commission, and that all of this was done because a member of Congress asked that

All of these charges are false, as will appear before I have done, and could have been made only upon the authority of the statements of the persons removed and their friends, and of other parties whose pecuniary interests were affected by the action which had been taken by

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY STATED.

Mr. Fairchild ascribes the whole difficulty to the long standing trouble between New-York and as to the alleged unjust prefgiven to sugar importers over those in Boston the application of the polariscope test. His statements on this point are rather pointed. He says the matter was first brought to his attention by a New-York sugar broker, a Mr. Dreyfous, who charged that undue preference had been given to another sugar broker, the brother of Naval Officer Burt, but he subsequently found that this broker and Mr. Burt's brother had entered into partnership, and were doing 90 per cent of the business of the pert. He acknowledged that he permitted a Boston Democratic newspaper to introduce one of its employes into the service in order to make investigation in the interest of the Boston merchants, but satirically remarks that he was not then aware that " the business and officers of the sugar division possessed an interest so peculiar and extraordinary for the Civil Service Association and its officers,"

As to the removals which were made, Secretary

The removals which I am charged with making so wantanly and cruelly were those of two brothers, Edward and John Sherer. The former was the chief chemist and polariscopist in the sugar division, and the latter had exclusive charge of the damage allowances upon sugar at the port of New-York. It was painful to me to remove these men, and I would gladly have avoided it if I thought that I could, consistently with my official duty. Both were said to be men of fair repute, and good chemists. Besides the unsatisfactory conduct of the Gevernment business, there was also evidence that the firm of Sherer Registers, shorter New 199 Frontier, New York, where ts, No. 122 Front-st., New-York, when sugars are tested for importers, was composed of these two brothers, Edward and John. To engage in this business while they were testing sugars as Government officials while they were testing sugars as Government officials while they would be unlawful and indecent. They denied that they fill had an interest in that firm, and submitted all of the evidence which they wished to sustain their denial, and yet I believed that they were interested in said busi-I was of the opinion that it would tend to promote est if they ceased to be in the service of the

In explanation of the case of the men whem, it is charged, Secretary Fairchild did not remove

because they had influence, the report says: Fourteen or fitteen names were under consideration.

Among these eight or ten men, whose cases have not yet been acted upon, is one named Jacobs. He has been in the service many years. When Mr. Maynard was going over these names with the appraiser, the latter stated to him that this Jacobs was a son of ex-Senator Jacobs, of Brooklyn, and, moreover, was a good officer, and especially requested that he be retained. Mr. Maynard told me what Mr. McMullen had said about each of the names on the list. I remarked that I never had heard that Senator Jacobs had a son, and that is all the consideration which Jacobs had a son, and that is all the constitution of the circumstance. I may say, however, that neither Senator Jacobs nor any one else, save Appraiser McMullen, ever requested that Jacobs be retained, so far ps L know, nor have I any knowledge that such a man ps L know, nor have I any knowledge that such a man ps L know, nor have I any knowledge that such a man ps L know, nor have I any knowledge that such a man, in whom it is said that a member of Congress is interested. I can only say that I was not aware of such the such that the such t interested, I can only say that I was not aware of such interest until I saw the statements charging that such interest was the cause of his retention. The reason for the retention of the other men does not seem to have been accertained by those who make these charges. I have already given it, however, and it applies to all. The only men for whose retention I have been strongly pressed

THE DISMISSAL OF MCELWHE.

He meets the accusation that he dismissed McElwee for drunkenness, and afterward reinstated him on the request of a member of Congress by saying that he had promised the Boston reporter immunity for his witnesses, and after McElwee's dismissal learned that he was one of them. He

which this man was charged was long before he had given his testimony and that the charge was made against him and his removal recommended almost immediately after the giving of such testimony, and under such circumstances as to leave no deubt upon my mind that the charge of drunkenness had been made, not because he had been drunk or was unfit for his place, but because he had testidrunk or was units for his place, but because that the field. Upon being satisfied of this I ordered that the proper steps should be taken for his restoration, and that he be restored. It seems that a certain certificate from the local Civil Service Board was nocessary to effect his the local Civil Service Board was nocessary to effect his the local Civil Service Board was nocessary to effect his restoration under the Civil Service rules, and that through neglect or oversight this certificate had not been obtained. When this was ascertained and pointed out the proper steps were taken to correct this error, and the man was restored

legally and in due form.

As to the Congressman episode, the Secretary

I had forgotten it, but I am informed that the Congr men in whose district McElwee lived did take some in-terest in his case, and probably did speak to me about him, but surely that fact ought not to have deterred me from doing what I thought, not only to be right and just, but also essential to secure the proper administration of my

MR. BURT AND HIS POWERFUL INFLUENCE. More light is thrown upon the subject of the collection of the duties upon sugars at the New-York port by the relation of this incident, which happened in May; "about the time," Secretary Fairchild adds, "that the officers and agents of the association were preparing to present the above charges against me in the name of Civil-Service

form." He says: James Burt, the sugar broker mentioned herein, calle James Burt, the sugar broker mentioned herein, called at my house one day when I was there trying to dispose of some work which could not have been done at the office; on his card he wrote that he came to see me at the suggestion of Colonel Lamont, the President's private secretary. I sent word to Mr. Burt that I was very much engaged, and if his business related to sugar matters at New-York, that I would like him to state it to Assist-Secretary Maynard, who had charge of the details of If he must communicate with me personally, I preferred that he do so by letter. that business, and who would consult me about it; that

ealled upon him, and was much excited about the pola tation of sugar as done by Mr. Leary at New-York. I ration of sugar as done by Mr. Leary at New-York. I remarked that the importers could protest and appeal, and upon convincing the Department that their sugars had been classified too high, that the duties could be refunded. Mr. Maynard said that Mr. Burt, in connection with this subject, had said that most of his clients, importers of sugar, had supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884, and wished to do so again in 1888 if they could. I said that if they were beginning to talk about election and yous, I

feared that the charges which the Boston merchants made

Colonel Lamont told me the next day, in respons my inquiry, that James Burt came to him introduced by letter from his brother Silas, which stated that the beare had important facts to communicate, and might be relied upon. His communication was a tale about the sugar business at New-York, and of the grievance which the sugar importers who were his, Burt's, clients, had because of the action of the Treasury Department, and also that they had powerful political influence, particularly fit New-York and Michigan, which they wished to use for the benefit of Mr. Cleveland in the coming election if they could do so. He said that his brother Slias wished him to see Colonel Lamont because of the great interes he felt in Mr. Cleveland's success. Colonel t told him that as h's business seemed to belong

to the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury was the proper officer to attend to it.

Mr. Fairchild, in closing, adds: "I can see many things to criticise in my management of this whole business, and with my present knowledge of it and of the men with whom I have to deal, I should do many things differently." Sum-

marizing his case, he says:

While naturally wishing to defend the administration of the Treasury Department, as it is my duty to do. I have at the same time equally felt it to be but right that I should call your attention, and that of the other friends of Civil Service reform, in this manner, to the foregoing facts, for when they are once introduced it cannot be doubted that the name of the association and of the cause which it represents has been most unpatriotically invoked

which it represents has been most unpatriotically invoked to protect individual and private interests, and to hinder and embarrass public officers in the execution of their bring distrust and contempt upon the association, and to delay and injure the progress of Civil Service reform itself. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

FRANK JAMES'S LAWYER PROMOTED.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE NEWLY NOMINAT-

ED JUDGE FOR WESTERN MISSOURI. Washington, June 24 (Special).-It is now developed that Judge John F. Phillips, nominated on June 21 to be Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Missouri, to succeed Judge Krekel, retired by voluntary resignation under existing law, was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and while holding that position, deliberately left his duties, went to Gallatin, Mo., and figured as principal counsel in the defence of Frank James, the notorious outlaw, then and there being tried for murder. After securing the acquittal of Frank James, which result was denounced at the time by law-abiding citizens as an out-

rage upon decency and justice. Judge Phillips returned to the Supreme bench and resumed his judicial duties. Another singular fact in the case is that, while Judge Krekel's resignation was dated June 9, it appears that it was retained in the coat-pocket of a Western Senator until a day or two before Judge Phillips's name was sent to the Senate, and that Judge Krekel' resignation was not known to the bar and press of Western Missouri until his successor had been named. This came was nursued in order to frustrate the opposition to Judge Phillips, since steps had been taken to send a committee of the bar of that district to Washington, to protest to the Prosident against Judge Phillips's appointment, on grounds of unfitness. The matter, however, was engineered so cleverly that the nonlination was sent to the Senate before this committee had opportunity to organize. It is charged by leading Missouritans that the President well knew the connection between Judge Phillips and the Frank James trial, and that, for securing Frank James's acquittal, Judge Phillips was liouized by the bandit and train-robber element in that State. Western Missouri until his successor had been named.

THE NEW NAVAL CRUISERS.

WHAT THEY WILL BE LIKE-INTENDED TO BE THE

FASTEST WAR VESSELS AFLOAT. Washington, June 24 (Special).—The two 3,000-ton vessels provided for in the Navy Appropriation bill are to be of the Medea and Medusa type recently built in England. The 5,200-ton ship will be modelled after the Reinor Rinaulto, a new naval vessel built in England for the Brazilian Government. The new 7,500ton line-of-battle ship will be of a type between those of the Inflexible and belted-cruiser class. Naval Committee of the Senate has given out that it will amend the bill so to include six light-draught gunboats for service in the Chinese waters, each to carry four 6-inch breech-loading guns. The battle-

ship will carry four 12-inch and six 10-inch guns. It is estimated that the 3,000-ton vessels, those of the Medea type, will have the highest speed yet attained. The Medea is the swiftest cruiser ever built. She will steam twenty knots, or just over twenty-thre miles an hour. She is a steel, twin-screw, protected crusser, 265 feet in length, 41 feet breadth of beam, and 23 feet depth of hold. With all her weight on board, she will have a freeboard of a little more than

miles.
The two new 3,000-ton vessels provided for will be like her. They will be armed with six 6-inch breechloading guns in sponsons and on central pivot mounting, nine Hotebliss gulekfiring six-pounders, numerous machine guns, and six torpedo ejectors.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. Fort Monroe, Va., June 24 (Special).-The North Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Luce, sails for New-York to-morrow morning. The squadron is composed of the following ships: Richmond, flagship; Atlanta, Ossipee, Galena and Yantic. Admiral Luce expects to reach New-York about Thursday, and will have some extensive drill en route. Fleet manoeuvres will begin to-merrow morning in the vicinity of Lynnhaven Bay, where the annual prize-firing with broadsides for the Luce pennant. now carried by the Galena, will take place. The squadron will upon arrival in New-York prepare

to transport United States treeps from Governor's Island to the summer camp of instruction at Newport. The army will furnish 500 men, the marine corps about TO TEST THE SPEED OF THE NEW CRUISERS. Philadelphia. June 24 (Special) .- The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States steamer Dispatch, now at this port, to locate a route upon which th new Government boats now building may test their speed, in accordance with the terms of the contract. The line will be laid near Reedy Island, and will be measured in one-mile and ten-mile lenghts.

POOLHARDY PLANS OF NIAGARA ADVENTURERS Niagara Falls, June 24 (Special) .- One of the most daring feats of this summer will be a race through the whirlpool rapids in the lower gorge of Niagara, unless the two young men who propose taking part in it back out of an arrangement which they have made. Charles A. Percy, of Suspension Bridge, and Robert W. Flack, of Syracuse, have signed articles of agreement to race through the rapids from the Maid of the Mist landing clear to Lewiston, at the mouth of the river, life boats to be used for the trip. This includes the whirlpool rapids and mailstrom, the lower whiripool, or devil's rapids, the devil's hole, and other dangerous stretches of water. Percy and Flack agreed to wager \$500 each on the result, and put up a forfelt of \$100 a piece with Patrick Seymour. The date will be fixed for about August 1 and an effort will be made to get the rail-roads to contribute something.

WHIPPED TO DEATH BY OATH-BOUND RUFFIANS St. Louis, June 24 (Special).-Charles Gross, a restdent of Pulaski County, Mo., was dragged from his bed last night by a band of masked night-riders and beaten to death. The cause assigned for the murder is that he told the secrets of an organization called "The Agricultural Wheel." A number of arrests have been made, but unless one of the band makes a confession, it will be impossible to punish the murderers.

NUMEROUS ACCIDENTS AT ROCHESTER. Rochester, June 24 (Special).-More accidents oc arred in this city to-day than on any one day in say eral years, excepting July 4. The excursion bustness to Ontario Boach opened, and several of the ac-cidents were caused by trains to that resort. At Irondequoit Bay, a resort near this city, in a severe thunderstorm, lightning struck a German woman, knocking her senseless. It is thought that she will die. The same bolt injured a child, which was in the same party, forcing a large splinter into its body.

Columbia, S. C., June 24 (Special) .- The Rev. E. T. Boston, a negro, claiming to be a doctor, has been rrested in Anderson for practising medicine for eye troubles. He would make a sore on the top of the patient's head and anoint it with some strange mixt hre. He killed soveral persons in this way. He has a forged medical diploma. THE CANAL BOATMEN AND THE ELEVATOR BILL Buffalo, N. Y., June 24 (Special).-Many canal

boatmen are idle as a result of the Elevator bill.

NEGRO OUACK ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

RAIN ON THE HOT STREETS. IT CAME DOWN JUST BEFORE MIDNIGHT

ANOTHER SCORCHING DAY-FATAL CASES OF SUN STROKE-A COOL WAVE NEAR AT HAND. Yesterday added to the record another and the third consecutive day of excessive heat. People who were unable to get out of town, after another oppres sive night awoke, if they were able to sleep at all, to find the promised cold wave a delusion and the thermometer's mercury again ascending with remorseless activity toward the notch marked 100. The mer cury yesterday did not quite duplicate its perform ance of Saturday, which was 08 degrees at 3:30 p. m. but it came within one small degree of doing it, and continued to register in the neighborhood of 90 to a

much later hour than on that day. During Saturday night there was a dir heat of 3 degrees only between midnight and 6 a. m. As a natural sequence the boats and cars which con vey people to Coney Island, I ng Branch, Glen Island, orge and other neighboring resorts were early d with perspiring people who sought relief from the heat of the city. The churches, although about the coolest places in town, were poorly attended, but the parks attracted their customary thou-The heat was so distracting that the street preachers who are accustomed to exhort Sunday afternoon audiences about the City Hall abandoned their

The record at Hudnut's for Saturday and yesterday

and for a year ago yesterday was as follows: 1887. 1888. Sunday. Saturday. Sunday

PLEASING PROPHESIES RENEWED. The observer of the Signal Service was found or top of the Equitable Building last evening, and asked why the cold wave he had prophesied the night couldn't tell what had become of it. He was certain, however, that it was still on the road and would ar rive to-day. "At all events," he said, "it will be cooler to-morrow, and we shall have rain. It is raining now not far from us, and there will soon be an increase in the wind's velocity. It now averages only

eight miles an hour and comes from the South." The thermometer on the Equitable Building registered at 7 a. m. 75 degrees; at 3 p. m. 927-10, and at 10 p. m. 80 4-10. The mean humidity yesterday (and it was of a very mean order) was 74 per cent; at 10 p. m. it had reached 81. At the same hour Hudnut's thermometer registered 84 degrees and the mercury showed no disposition to drop, although heavy black clouds skirted the western sky and

THE RAIN FELL AND THE WIND BLEW At 11:30 p. m. the wished-for rain came with a sudden and heavy downpour, which a flerce but refreshing wind blow through the streets at a lively rate. Many belated Sumlay pleasure-seekers were caught in the storm, but not many complaints were heard, for, though umbrellas were wrecked and sum-mer clothing was drenched, the longed-for relief from the heat had come, and there were good prospects of a refreshing night's sleep for thousands of weary peo ple. The high wind soon ceased, but the rain con

tinued to fall until the air was thoroughly cooled.

MORE FATAL CASES OF SUNSTROKE. The following deaths from heat were reported yes terday: Bernard Hauptman, age thirteen, at No. terday: Bernard Haupman, age treen, at No. 324 East Ninth-st.; Edward Meany, age forty, at No. 634 East Ninth-st.; Edward Mouvatinka, age seven menths, at No. 245 South Fifth-ave.; Charles Filke, age forty-five, at No. 324 East Skity-third-st.; Hannah Hutehins, age skity-nine, at Brook-ave, and One-hundred-and-skity-ninth-st.; Laurence Reiss, age seventy-two, of No. 651 East One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st.; Mary Dowry, age thirty-five, of No. 74 Sullivan-st.; Ann Shea, age seventy, of No. 1,070 Prospect place; Lewis Martino, age eighty-four, of No. 338 East Eleventh-st.; Minute Tompkins, age twenty-one, of No. 430 East Ninth-st.; Lizzle McDonald, age forty-five, dropped dead in the dining-room at No. 256 West Forty-second-st.; Mary McKay, age twenty-eight, of No. 540 West Twenty-seventh-st.; and William J. Morrie, ship chandler, of No. 654 Washington-st.

An unknown man, age about thirty-five, with the appearance of a laborer, was found overcome at Secondave, and Thirty-fourth st., and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

John Eulbridge, age forty-two, employed at Durland's Riding School, at Fifty-ninth-st. and the Boulevard, was prostrated while at work in the stable, and sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

James Fleming, age twenty-eight, of Brooklyn, was overcome with heat at No. 528 Tenth-ave., and sent to the Roosevelt Hospital.

John Keag, age therty-five, of No. 789 Seventh-ave., was sent to the same hospital from the Broadway car 134 Suffolk-st.; Edward Meany, age forty, at No.

the Roosevelt Hospital.

John Keag, age thirty-five, of No. 769 Seventh-ave.,
was sent to the same hospital from the Broadway car

James Blackburn, a driver, of No. 2,213 Fourthave., was overcome and sent to Harlem Hospital.
Frank Ordine, age twenty-nine, of No. 333 West
Thirty-eighth-st, was prostrated at Tenth-ave, and
Thirty-eighth-st, sent to Roosevelt Hospital.
Gordon Murphy, age forty-one, of No. 157 West
Seventy-fourth-st, fell at Broadway and Twenty-sixthst, sent to the New-York Hospital.
John Moran, age thirty-two, of No. 57 Beech-st,
was prostrated in Greenwich-st,; sent to St. Vincont's
Hospital.
Michael Kelly, age forty-five, of No. 60 West Washington place, fell at Eighty-sixth-st, and Madisonave,; sent home.

THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO BERLIN.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS WARMLY CHEERED ON THEIR WAY TO THE PALACE. Reelin June 24.—The Emperor and Empress made their formal entry into Berlin to-night. They came

from Potsdam to Charlottenburg by steamer. were then driven to the Berlin Palace, escorted by a squadron of cavalry. Unfer den Linden was crowded and the royal couple received a hearty wel-RISMARCK ON THE EMPEROR'S POLICY.

Berlin, June 24 .- The Berlin " Post" says that in ddressing the Bundesrath on Friday Prince Bismarck said: "The Emperor holds that his first duty is to maintain the imperial constitution and protect the territory of the Empire and its rights, such protection applying alike to the treaty rights of the Federal States individually and a whole. It will be the Emperor's task to foster mutual confidence and union with the same care that was exercised by his predecessors, adhering to the internal and foreign policy which gained for them the attachment of the Federal States and the confidence of foreign Powers in such measure that they saw in the strength of Germany a guarantee of peace."

CENESS.

London, June 24.—The North German Lloyd steame. Werra, Captain Bussius, which sailed from Bremen June 23, for New-York, is stranded at Dungeness.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN ONTARIO. Tara, Ont., June 24.-Contagious pleuro-pneu nonia has been in existence in Grey County for some time and has carried off many animals, but the nature

PROBABLY CRAZED BY THE HEAT.

A BALTIMORE INSURANCE MAN FOUND FLOAT-ING IN THE RIVER-HIS DEATH A MYSTERY. Baltimore, June 24 (Special).-George T. Hollyday, age forty-two, a prominent fire insur-ance agent of this city, disappeared last Friday afternoon. This morning his body was found floating in the river. Mr. Hollyday was married only two months ago, to Miss Trimble, of Edgewood, Ind. Mr. Hollyday's partner, Charles Edgewood, Ind. Mr. Hollyday's partner, Charles Kraft, says there had been no controversy between them. All Mr. Hollyday's accounts with his companies were in good condition, and he was a man of so d nabits. The family think that his mind became unsettled. He had complained of suffering intensely from the heat, and it is believed that on Friday afternoon, crazed by the heat, he went to the river and committed suicide. Mr. Hollyday was widely known in New-England and New-York insurance circles. His firm are agents for the Actna Company of Hactford, the Springfield Fire and Marine Company, and the Guardian Assurance Company, of London. Mr. Hollyday was secretary of the Seciety of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, and of the Maryland Line.

SUSPECTED OF A FIENDISH CRIME. Trenton, N. Y., June 24.-The wife of Benjamir Pidcock, of Baker's Basin, her two sons and a female school teacher, were dangerously poisoned on Saturday by drinking water from a well near the house To-day Joseph Camp was arrested on suspicion, and beld under heavy bonds for a hearing. It is thought that he threw arseale into the water. Mrs. Pidcock and one son are lying at the point of death.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID BY MISTAKE. Carllsie, Penn., June 24 (Special).—Mrs. Pollinger, age thirty, wife of Dr. R. B. Pollinger, a practising physician of Mt. Holly, the county, yesterday drank some carbolic sold by mistake, and died very soon afterward. She was engaged in the garden, and went into the house to get a drink of water. By some strange mischance, she pteked up a tumbler of car-bolic acid, and swallowed the contents, in the presence of her husband.

16 votes for James G. Blaine," is as confident as ever that Blaine will be nominated. There is a quiet confidence in his manner which is in-THE STEAMER WERRA STRANDED AT DUN-

of the disease was not discovered until yesterday, when the last cattle to dis were examined by veterinary surgeons. Stringent measures will be taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

unite upon Mr. Blaine. His nomination will also be secured in such a way as to make his refusal

had had an opportunity to marshal his full strength. mise to-day, though several efforts were made to

induce them to consider Mr. Sherman's name.

is the use trying to overcome the sentiment for Blaine. Our people are prejudiced in his favor.

and many boatmen whom the bill was designed to benefit say they are doing nothing. The elevators wade the law, and the boatmen are worse off than